CARE Daily Processing:



Figure 1: Cashier receipts money/hours



Figure 2: Receipt transactions are written to a journal in CARE.



Figure 3: Accountant Ends Journal to begin Cash Count processing



Figure 4: Cashiers perform their cash counts



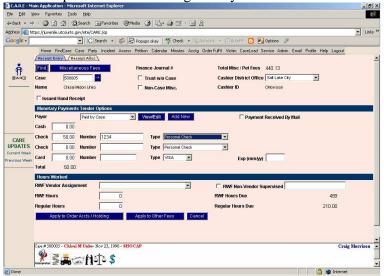
Figure 5: Verifiers count and verify the cash counts are correct. If not, reject and have cashier re-do cash count.



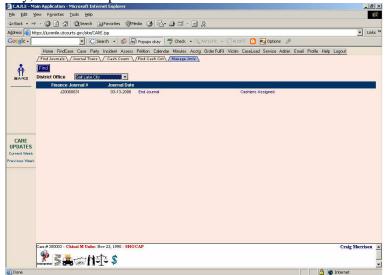
Figure 6: Accountant Cuts Off Journal. CARE displays what the calculated deposit amounts should be. The deposit transactions update to the journal. No more transactions can be added to this journal. Depositor takes deposits to the bank.

CARE Daily Processing - Screens:

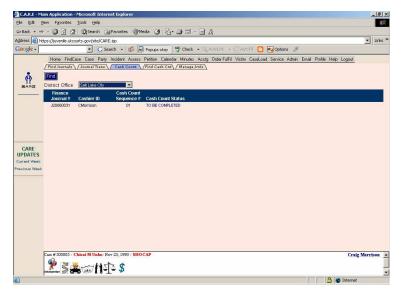
1. Cashiers collect/enter receipts into CARE during the day.

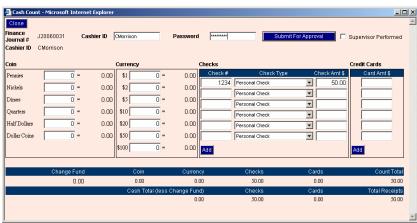


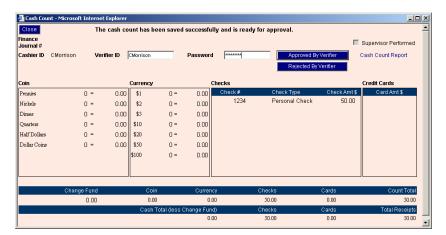
2. At the end of the day, Accountant performs 'End Journal'.



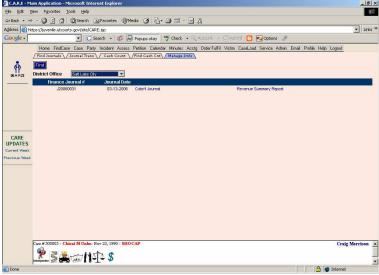
3. Cashiers begin cash counts, remaining assigned to the journal until cash count has been verified. Note: Journal cannot be cutoff (closed) until all cash counts have been performed.







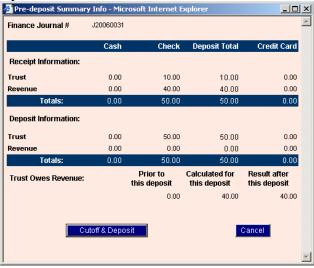
- 4. Once verified (Note: cash count can be rejected, re-opening the cash count to be re-done if in error), cashier is auto assigned to a new journal (or the next un-ended existing journal) when receipting is resumed.
- 5. Accountant performs 'Cutoff Journal'.



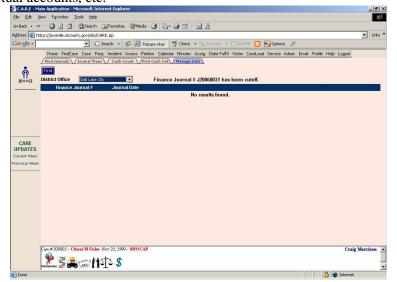
a. This process includes any over/short processing (Cash Count totals by cashier are compared by CARE to receipts by cashier).



- b. Once over/short adjustments bring the cashiers in balance, 'View Deposit Information' is clicked.
- c. A Pre-Deposit Information screen is displayed that shows the user Cash, Checks, and Credit Cards split by Trust and Revenue as receipted. CARE also calculates and displays how the deposit should be made to resolve any Trust owes Revenue or Revenue owes Trust. The change in Trust owes Revenue/Revenue owes Trust is displayed at the bottom of the screen.



d. The accountant clicks 'Cutoff & Deposit'. This formally closes the journal so that no additional transactions can be made to it. CARE creates deposit transactions that update the bank accounts, accounts payables, revenue actual accounts, etc.



Definitions:

Cash Count This is the process of counting out and verifying the funds received. There can be multiple

cash counts for a cashier (generally used if a large amount has been receipted in order to get

the money out of the cash drawer).

End Journal: This will stop any new cashiers from being assigned to the journal. It is the first step of the

daily cutoff process.

Cashiers who are already assigned and still receipting will remain assigned until they perform the cash count process. If they then start receipting again, they will be assigned to the next

journal.

Cutoff Journal: This in effect closes or stops any remaining activity to the journal and creates the deposit

transactions for the journal. All cash counts must be done before this can be completed. CARE displays to the authorized user what the cashier counted out and what the cashier receipted. If there is a difference, it is either over or short. Over/short transactions are done

at this point of the daily process.

Reversals: Reversals are done to reverse receipt transactions. CARE handles the reversals dependent on

whether the transaction being reversed is in a prior journal that is cutoff or in the current

journal.

Reversals in the current journal have the transactions simply reversed since the deposit

transactions have not yet been created.

Reversals in **prior** journals only reverse the piece of the original transaction selected (example, the receipt had both cash and check and the check, but not the cash is being reversed) and have to take into account the bank accounts deposited to in addition to the original receipt transaction as well as the reason code for the reversal (i.e. will it be rereceipted; NSF from revenue bank account, NSF from trust bank account) in correctly reversing all pieces of the original transaction (s). Users need to make sure to use the correct reversal reason so that CARE handles the reversal properly. Improper use can cause

over/short situations or incorrect Trust owes Revenue calculations.

Note: Currently, based on system design specifications, there is no functionality to allow a

reversal to be reversed.

Over/Short Causes

- 1. There is a true over/short in the cash drawer. This is caused by giving back too much or too little change. Example: Payee doesn't want to keep the 3 pennies in change, so the clerk keeps it in the cash drawer.
- 2. Cash Count is done incorrectly. Verifier verifies that an incorrect cash count is in fact correct. Examples: check number is input in the check amount field; credit card amounts are not included on the cash count; number of dollar bills is put in the 5 dollar field; etc.
- 3. A receipt is reversed from a previous journal using the will not re-receipt reason, but the money is indeed re-receipted.
- 4. Cashier enters userid and password, then clicks approve before entering any amounts. Verifier does the same. This results in the CARE calculating all receipted amounts as an overage in the deposit. Since overages go into the Revenue bank account, CARE will create a Trust owes Revenue situation for all amounts receipted to Trust.

Repercussions:

- 1. CARE will try to keep the Trust amounts in balance with what was receipted. Adjustments on the deposit will happen to the Revenue side to handle the over/short. This may result in adjustments to Trust owes Revenue, depending on what was receipted.
- 2. Revenue Summary reports may end up with over/shorts that didn't actually exist.
- 3. Deposit amounts in CARE may not truly reflect what should have been deposited to Revenue.
- 4. Attempts to deposit the correct amounts result in Trust Bank reconciliation issues since what CARE thinks should have been deposited wasn't what was actually deposited. This also causes the Current Month Net Transfer amount to be incorrect for the CARE online reconciliation, causing out of balance online reconciliations.

Solutions/Potential Enhancements:

- 1. First and foremost, the Cash Count process needs to be handled correctly. The verifier should be checking to make sure the amounts entered by the cashier are, in fact, correct. If they are not (check number in amount for example), the verifier should reject the cash count which will then require the cashier to re do the cash count.
- 2. As an enhancement, the online Cash Count screen could be modified to validate a zero cash count is incorrect on approval and verification. This would not be an option if there are amounts entered, just not correctly.
- 3. As an enhancement, an approved role could 'unverify' the cash count, prior to the deposit being marked complete, so the verifier could reject it and have it redone. There are potential audit issues with this. We would probably need to also create a new transaction (type non-monetary) to track the 'unverify'.